THE BRITISH WOOLLEN TRADE.

At a recent meeting of the "British Association," Mr. E. Baines read a very valuable paper on "The Woollen Manufacture of England." In 1799, the British imported 2,263,000 bs. of foreign and colonial wool, and in 1857, 127,000,000 of the british of the second of the s

127,000,000, of which 90,000,000 was retained

for home consumption, and the rest exported.
"The total value of the woollen and the worsted

goods and yarn exported last year was £13,645,000; it having been much checked

during the last 90 years by the introduction of the cotton manufacture, of which, in goods and

yarn, £38,289,000 worth was exported last

year. He thought it not safe to assume that there were more than 150,000 operatives en-gaged in the woollen trade, and 125,000 in the worsted trade, making 279,000 together; while

value of the woollen manufacture of the king-

dom. The paper occupied an hour and three

quarters in reading, and Mr. Baines referred,

in illustration, to nearly a score of elaborate tables. Amongst many other things dwelt upon, Mr. Baines minutely explained the pe-

diarities of the trade of the three districts

anited to form "the Leeds clothing district."

He especially described the orgin and growth

of the shouty and mungo trades, of which Bat-ley is the centre and he argued that, fairness

of dealing being of cou. se implied, those trades

were in almost every sense an advantage, es-pecially for their making again useful cloth

GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION .- GOVERNOR FOOTE.

of Mississippi, a Democrat, in a recent speech in that State, referred to certain arrangements

in progress, of which he said authentic evidence

would be shortly laid before the public, show

ing that an enormous corruption fund was ex-pected to be raised, through the medium of Congressional legislation, which was relied on by

certain aspiring politicians as the means of

"Corruption in Congress to pass the Lt-

pockets of army contractors—corruption in Washington in the sale and purchase of forts—

Senators-corruption in St. Louis to defeat F

crats"—and now more corruption to control the Charleston Convention—these are the evidences of that "purity" and "economy" of

which we heard so much on the Democratic

party's advent to power. The Democratic idea

of a Government is a machine to swindle the people with—and as such they use it vigor-ously."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing

from Philadelphia, says that every man in the Navy Yard who would not agree to vote for

Florence, has been discharged, and their places

filled with more obedient serfs; and that large

numbers of Democrats from other districts have been nominally employed to work there, though they have no work assigned them, and

some 1,500 are now receiving pay for no other purpose than to vote for Florence. The Custom-House patronage is prostituted to the same end.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The returns receive

since our last issue make it pretty certain that

the Democratic State ticket has been elected

by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 3,000. The Judges, except Hanna, run ahead of the other efficers considerably, a result attributable to the fact that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats

in some counties, particularly in the "Pocket," voted for three of the Judges, Worden, Perkins,

and Davison, and for Rugg for school superin-

tendent, and rejected the rest of the Lecomp

The reports received from Ohio and Switzer-

land and Owen counties make it certain that

we have carried the Senator in the district com-

posed of the first two, Mr. Robinson, and the Representative, Mr. Gregory, of the Rising Sun Visiter; and that we have likewise carried the

Senator, Mr. Conley, and the Representative, Mr. Morton, in Owen. This will secure an op-position majority in both branches of the Legis.

lature, and probably give Messrs. Bright and

Fitch a chance to hear an "expression of the

people of Indiana," which they say justified their infamous fraud.—State Journal.

A late Scotch paper gives the following account of a remarkable widow, who is in some

sense the wonder of her sex and her age:
"There is now living at Leirboll, in Kildonan Strath, a woman who may well be regard-

ed as a living wonder. Her name is Widow William Sutherland, and she has reached the great age of 104 years. What is still more re-

markable, she continues to enjoy the most won-derful health and use of her faculties, can par-

rate circumstances that transpired 96 years ago

and in appearance more resembles a woman o

65 years than one exceeding 100. About

fortnight ago, she was for two days engage

with the respers in cutting down the crop of Mr. McKay, Old Glebe, of Kildonan. She is straight as a young girl, is very spirited, and her lively dark brown eye and intelligent countenance cannot fail to astonish all who see her. She travels to Helmsdale, a distance of 13 miles,

almost every quarter, and feels little exhaust

THE CAMELS .- Our readers are all aware no doubt, that within the last three years this

of the great usefulness of these animals, and of their superiority for army service in the wilds of the interior over both the horse and mule.

ton State ticket.

of rags once thrown aside as useless.

TO THE REPUBLICANS THROUGHOLT

THE UNITED STATES.

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LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Secretary Republican Association, Era Office, Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF THE RECENT ELEC-TIONS.

Below will be found extracts from leading Southern newspapers, which indicate anything but a hapeful frame of mind among the peculiar friends and propagators of Slavery. It is worthy of remark that these shining lights of "Democracy" find consolation in their usual alternative of a dissolution of the Union. "Rule or ruin" is their settled maxim.

We are gratified to perceive a very differen tone of sentiment in other Southern journals, whose fortunes are not linked with the fate of

wio has the slightest tincture of nationality, or love for the Union, or liberality of sentiment. is an open or covert enemy of the present Administration; while the whole crew of Slavery Propagandists, Fire-Eaters, and Disunionists. are "Democrats" in good standing.

But, as Mr. Buchanan said, " Let them howl." The majority of the Southern people will be true to the Union, and will scout the idea of its dissolution upon any grounds short of an unqualified invasion of their constitutional rights, which no party capable of invading them med-

The talk of dissolving the Union upon any such ground as that taken by the Fire Eatersviz: the election of a Republican President-is the merest electioneering humbug, which is daily decreasing in value. Doubtless it serves to strengthen the "Democracy" in the Gulf States, and may do no harm in Virginia, but it has ceased to terrify anybody north of Mason and Itizon's line

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY

We commend to the careful perusal of our readers the article published in our columns to-day, from the Washington *Union*, headed, "Are We to Have a Northern and Southern Democracy? Are We to Oppose the Republicans, and Support Their Policy?" Coming forth, as it does, on the eve of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, its significance can not be misunderstood. It is intended to rebuke the treachery to the principles of the Demo-cratic party which the most faithful, during the canvass, have disclosed. At the last session of Congress, the Northern wing of the Democratic party divided in twain, and one half deserted the Administration—deserted their brethren of the South-and went over to the Black Republicans on the Kansas issue. The other half-b ing a mere fraction of the North, represented by some twenty-four or thirty members of the House of Representatives, and a half dozen in the Senate—were supposed to be sound. They were bepraised in the South as the gold purified-martyrs ready for the stake-angels in their holiness, dauntlessness, and purity, clothed in the white garments of the Democratic faith. They go back to the people armed with truth, the whole power of the Administration, and the great interests of the Union, to support them. Alas! They did not even make a fight. They went down on their knees at the first shout of Abolitionism, and crawled, and prayed for pardon and mercy, with abundant promises of fu-ture atonement. They forthwith, as one man, from Maine to Kansas, gave up the Kansas Conference Act, and pledged themselves to vote for its violation on the first motion of the Abolitionists in Congress. They then, in Pennsyl vania and other Northern States, sought to out-vie the Abolitionists themselves in their eager professions of a boundless fidelity to the interpeople of the North, by increase the tariff duties for their benefit. How apt is the question of the Washington *Union*—"Are We to Oppose the Republicans, and Support

ocrats, last winter, in Congress, differ from the Black Republicans? They moved together in the same policy. And in what respect will the Lecompton Democrats, next winter, differ from them? They are pledged to belie their faith in the Conference Act, by admitting Kansas into the Union contrary to its provisions, and to aid them in the sectional plunder of the South by an additional protective tariff. It is in anticipation of such circumstances, we presume, that the Union asks that other question, "Are We to Have a Northern and Southern Democracy?"
We answer, No! The thing is impossible. If the Washington Union means by Democracy, a party—the thing is impossible. A party is principles of government, for their enforcement. If these principles do not exist, or are not enforced, a party is destroyed. It becomes a faction, whose object is merely power and place.

As a party, the Democratic party will be dissolved so soon as, at the next session of Congress, the pledges of the last remnant of the true, shall be carried out in coalescence with the Black Republican party, by overthrowing the Conference Act, and increasing the protective features of the tariff. The South will then stand "alone"—" faithful amongst the faith less." Alone—abandoned—betrayed—the last refuge of these great principles of justice and liberty, which once blazed before this mighty party as an oriflamme, and covered it as with a halo of glory. Alone-with as grand an iso lation, and as august a destiny, as ever lay re-splendent and glorious before a great and free

"It is due to truth to say that, in the future policy to be pursued with respect to Kansas, and our Territories, and the tariff, there was no difference between the regular Democrate bolting Democrats who opposed it. The Le-compton and anti Lecompton Democrats both took the ground that the Kansas Conference population required by that act, whenever she applies to be admitted. Both took the ground creased bounties to the Northern manufacturer So far as the principles and faith of the Deme cratic party was concerned, there was no di ference between the two parties. The Black Republican, true to his policy of land and tariff plunder, insisted on entorcing it. The Demo with them, and joined in the sectional foray to save their overthrow and loss of power in the State. The Administration-the South-th principles of the Democratic party-were thumost shamefully abandoned and betrayed. They are, nevertheless, defeated. And why are they defeated? As to the immediate future, ther was no difference between the Lecompto Democrats and the Black Republicans. They were defeated on account of the past. The Lecompton Democrats had dared to vote for the admission of Kansas as a slave State into the Union. It is true the vote was totally in efficient to make Kansas a slave State. A the time it was given, the Legislature of the Territory was in the possession of the Black Republicans, and two Black Republican Sena tors would have been added to the Senate by the admission of Kansas into the Union. And admission of Kansas into the Union. And still more, the returns had shown that the majority in the Territory were decidedly Black Republican, thus rendering the vote a meritest of right, without any impediment to a Northern Anti-Slavery ascendency in the Territory. For merely, therefore, voting for the abstract right of a siave State entering the Union which did not become a law, and which was followed immediately after by a law which ha practically given the North the Territory, the Lecompton Democrats have been repudiated and overthrown. Now, we beg leave to ask, in what possible way could the people of the North more clearly manifest their determination than no more slave States shall be added to the

reaction has taken place there in public sentireaction has taken place there in public sentiment, and that the South and its institutions are beginning to be regarded with more favor and toleration. Many of our leading journals have been assiduously laboring to fix such opinions in the Southern mind, and lull a justly-aroused people into a state of quietude in respect to their danger. Every little piece of compliment or flattery found in a Northern paper is eagerly copied and commented on by those of the South, as though it expressed and embodied the prevalent sentiment of the entire North. Thus we deceive ourselves and our people, while Northern opinion is slowly our people, while Northern opinion is slowly but surely gaining strength, and preparing for that great contest which in all human probabil-ity is to decide the fate of the South and of the

the corrupt and slave-ridden Democracy. The opposition papers of the South make no disguise of their gratification at the result of the recent elections, or of their hopes that those which are to follow in November will result in equal disgrace to the Administration.

Every man south of Mason and Dixon's line, the corrupt and slave-ridden Democracy. The Since that memorable event, the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, every man of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, every man of the North who voted for it has been put out of office, where the ability existed to do so; and in the late election news from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, we find a lamentable falling off among those who have battled for the constitutional rights of the South, while new and hitherto unheard-of men—enemies to the South—are fast taking their places.

The above States are already as thoroughly Free Soil as even Seward could wish, only two Democrats being elected in each one of them. As yet, we have done nothing, and are doing nothing, to meet the fearful issue which is being ing, to meet the fearful issue which is being prepared for us. Indeed, every movement in the South that contemplates the good of our section, and that would recall the people to a just appreciation of their danger, is cried down as factious and disorganizing, while such cap tivating sentiments, as "that the South is on rising ground," is reiterated with such fatal elements as "it is the sentiments. oquence as will quiet the unessiness of the peo-ple, and induce them to lie still till the time for

ance is forever past. Northern sentiment is against us, and of this we may rest assured, notwithstanding there are those among us who still fill the land with the cry of peace and safety. We now find visited upon us the unfortunate consequences of the Conference bill. To preserve a National party, our representatives were compelled to sacrifice a principle in adjusting the Kansas question And, now, what have we gained? Kansas gone—the Northern Democracy overpowered as shown by the late Northern elections—and

the Southern people embittered among them selves. Surely, we play our hand badly.

But of all delusions, that of expecting any good from a change or reaction in Northern senti ment is certainly the most ridiculous. The North is fixed and determined in opposition to the institution of Slavery, and no man is to be tolerate in office there who ever recognises the const tutional right of such an institution. Of this their recent elections are sufficient proof .-Taskegee Democrat.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The complete triumph of Black Republican the Spirit of the South, gives but little counternance to that idea of the South being upon "rising ground," which some Southern politi cians seem to indulge so fondly. She rises rapidly indeed, when the black standard of her enemics waves triumphantly over three of the greatest States of the Union; and in Pennsyl-vania, the native State and the home of the President, and where, of all others, he had mos friends and power, the storm has left standing but one lone adherent to his fortunes—on Democrat alone (if we may trust the latest in telligence) elected from the great State of Penn sylvania. Where is that cessation of hostilities, with the prospect of which we have been amused? How looks the sky of 1860? What hope that the long-threatened deluge of Black Republicanism will not at last overwhelm us in destruction? Instead of singing reans to this Union, and lulling the people with false hopes, should we not rather look the coming danger in its face, and "with apprehensions in deed, but yet without dismay," set about preparing our people for the tremendous emergency that is fast approaching.—Montgomery (Ala.) Adv.

THE WATERLOO OF 1858

There has never been in Pennsylvania a po litical overthrow so overwhelming and com-plete as that achieved on Tuesday. Yet, startling as the results are, they only faintly indi-cate the intense feeling of indignation and hostility which the Lecompton policy of the Administration, and the proscriptive means by which it has sought to enforce it upon the which it has sought to enforce it upon the Democratic party, has awakened. There are tens of thousands of men who voted for the defeated candidates from a feeling of attachment to the Democratic organization, per se, without reference to the infamous policy to which, for the time being, it had been commitwhich, for the time being, it had been commit-ted by sinister influences controlled by efficial power and patronage, who, in their hearts, ac-knowledged the justice of the decision of the people, and rejoice at it. The truth is, that a Penusylvania approver and endorser of Mr. Buchanan's policy, who is uninfluenced by personal or pecuniary considerations, and who has paid any degree of attention to the political events of last year, is a conjustic. There never events of last year, is a curiosity. There never was a party more completely and thoroughly Tylerized than the Administration party in this State. The wonder is, not that the Administration candidates received so few votes, but that they received so many. On the test ques-tions of making a finality of the English Bill and the persecution of Judge Douglas in Illinois, there are absolutely no persons at all in our State agreeing with the Administration, except those directly influenced by its patronage. On these issues, fairly made, the majority in this State, instead of being some 50,000 or 60,000 would have more nearly approached 300,000 if the honest sentiment of our whole population

For the Democratic party we have never had, and never can have, any but the warmest feelings of attachment; but when it temporarily lost its proud and noble position as the champion of great and enduring principles, and sunk into a mere representative of official tyranny, it as fully deserved chastisement and rebuke as the Israelites did when they forsook the true worship, to bow down before a golden calf. The punishment has followed speedily upon the of punisament has followed speedily upon the of tence, and it is our earnest hope that adversity will teach wisdom, and the whole party be warned of the folly of adhering to the falling fortunes of a faithless Administration, and be impressed with the necessity of sternly rebuking it. There never was an election where the right of suffrage was more intelligently and effectively exercised, except among those who, against their own convictions of justice, sus tained the Administration while they felt it to be in the wrong. The lesson should prove the stern necessity of obeying the wishes and demands of their constituents, the sight of the might Lecompton traitors — Landy, Phillips, Jones, Owen, and Jones, Jehn G., Dewart, Reilly, White, and Gillis, gibbeted by those whom they so shamefully betrayed-should hav

For the Democratic party we have never had,

Henceforth let us hope the Representative sent to Congress from our State will ever re-member that this noble old Commonwealth has the first claim upon their affection; that her people will punish those who betray them, and reward those who are faithful. No party that dares to outrage her sentiments can hope to receive her support. Her appeals for protection to the great interests which form the basis of to the great interests which form the basis of her material prosperity and her devotion to the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty will command respect, and her Representatives will not forget that jealous constituencies watch with ceaseless vigilance their conduct, and will hold them to a strict accountability.

The more closely the result is scanned, the more overwhelming does the victory appear. In the first district, which Florence carried in 1816 by 2.200 majority, he is now in a minor.

1816 by 2,200 majority, he is now in a minority of nearly 2,000—a change of 4,000 votes against him. In the third district, which Landy carried in 1856 by 1,147 majority, he is now defeated by 1,091. In the fourth district, which Phillips carried in 1856 by 262 majority, over both his competitors, he is now defeated 2,936. In the fifth district, which Owen Jon 2,936. In the first district, which Owen Jones carried in 1856 by nearly 2,000 majority, a majority of over 2,000 is now thrown against him. In the sixth district, which John Hickman car-NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Though baving little sympathy with that class of alarnists who augur ill from every occur rence, we are still unable to experience any satisfaction in contemplating the future politica prospects of the Scuth. We have been tokagain and again that the Anti-Slavery spirit of the North has received its death-blow; that a

Democrat, had a majority of 2,167 in 1856. reaches the water, and the little hare-like ro- are proved by official inquiry, and their exist- Beale, who has used them in crossing the plains The vote is now very close—there will probably not be 100 majority either way—but it is supposed Longenecker, the People's nominee, is elected over S. L. Roberts, the regular Democratic nominee. In the eighth district, Berks county, the immortal Jehu G. Jones had 6,644 majority in 1856. He is now beaten by Schwartz, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, by 45 majority. In the eleventh district, Dewart had in 1855 a majority of 3,318. This year he was opposed by Campbell, People's nominee, and Cake, anti-Lecompton Democrat, and has scarcely more votes than he had majority in 1856. He is probably in a minority of about 7,000 in the district. In the twelfth district, John G. Montgomery, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 2,894 in 1856; now Scranton, People's nominee, has a large majority. In the thirteenth district, Dimmick received in 1856 a majority of 3,566. New there is some doubt majority in 1856. He is now beaten by Schwartz,

majority of 3,566. New there is some doubt whether he has been re-elected; and if he has been, his majority is but a few hundred. In the fifteenth district, Allison White had a ma-jority of 1,111 in 1856. Now he is badly jority of 1,111 in 1856. Now he is badly beaten—perhaps by 2,000. In the sixteenth district, Ahl received a majority of 2,647 in 1856. Had he been renominated, he would probably have had a larger majority thrown against him this year than he received in 1856. As it is, Mr. Fisher, the Democratic nominee, is reported elected by a few hundred majority. In the experience of the larger will be added to the second of the se In the seventeenth district, Wilson Reilly had a majority of 674 in 1856. He is now, it is a majority of 674 in 1856. He is now, it is supposed, defeated. In the eighteenth district, the opposition had, at the November election in 1856, a majority of 1,802. This year, Henry D. Foster, having been nominated as an anti-Lecompton Democrat, and the Democrats of his district generally being on the anti-Lecompton district generally being on the anti-Lecompton districts. ton platform, has greatly reduced the opposi-tion majority. In the twentieth district, Wil-liam Montgomery, one of the steadfast anti Le-compton Democrats of the last session, had in 1856 a majority of 1,127. At this time we are without definite returns from his district, but have little doubt that his majority now will be fourth district, Gillis was elected in 1856 by form district, Gillis was elected in 1856 by 563 majority. He is now badly beaten. The districts we have not enumerated were carried by the opposition in 1856, and are carried now

It requires very little skill to estimate the condition of public sentiment in Peansylvania, with these returns before the reader. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania have any aspira-tions for future success, they must seek for it by planting themselves boldly and squarely upon the Anti Lecompton platform. The can-didates who are defeated, many of whom are personally excellent men, have Mr. Buchanan and his policy to thank for their overthrow. The second chapter in the history of "tests' has been written by the stern hand of an in dignant people. Let time serving and power-worshipping politicians be careful how they in-voke a third!

their candidates by greatly increased ma-

A GREAT SIGN IN VIRGINIA

Two places in this country have powerful influenced, nay, almost controlled, the politic of the Federal Union since 1787—and these ar he city of New York and the heavy Democratic counties of Virginia, viz: Rockingham, Page, and Shenandoah, settled by the "Dutch." As New York city has gone, so generally has gone the State; and as these Virginia counties have cone, so has gone that State, whose politics they have controlled, in spite of the heavier slave population elsewhere.

It now appears, however, that " Dutchland ' Virginia is disturbed; and what is to be the consequence of this disturbance, if it cannot be quashed, it is easy to foresee. The disturbance arises from the element of Slavery, which is comparatively a small infusion in these high lands of Virginia. The Richmond Whig thus ntroduces the subject :

" The Swabians in Council-A Musse-It will be seen, from the letter of a correspondent in another column, that the Swabians of Rockingham held a meeting on last Monday, and appointed delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention. This meeting of the Swabians was by no means a harmonious one. A muss arose among them, in consequence of a resolution that was offered, declaring that 'Slavery is a political and moral good.' Strange to say, this resolution was earnestly and warmly opposed, upon the ground that a large number of Democrats in Rockingham did not believe that 'Slavery is a political and moral good,' and could not therefore endorse said resolution, which would lead to dissension and distraction in the party, if adopted by the meeting. This resolution was attacked by Mr. Martz, a gentleman who has often represented the county of Rockingham in the Legislature, and who is perhaps an aspirant for Mr. Letcher's place in Congress, should the latter receive the nomination for should the latter receive the nominat

"We are sorry to see so serious a difference of opinion among the Swabians on the vital question of Slavery. They have always been proclaimed as the fastest and most vigilant friends of the institution of Slavery. But what does such emphatic opposition to the resolution referred to indicate? Does it not show that the Swabians lack a good deal of being up to the true mark on the Slavery issue? Does it not show that a portion of the Democrats of Virginia are at least quasi Abolitionists? What! An assembly of Virginian Democrats unwilling to take the ground, 'Slavery is a political and moral good!' What is the necessary inference? Is it not that the Swabians believe Slavery to be a religious of the second moral good. be a political and moral evil? And are these the sort of men who are so zealously urging the nomination of 'honest' John Letcher, and who threaten to play the very devil with the Democratic party, in the event of his rejection by the forthcoming Convention? May not these Swa-bians have learned their partial Abolitionism from the downright Abolitionism of the Ruffaer pamphlet, which Mr. Letcher so cordially en-dorsed a few short years back? May not Mr. Letcher himseif have first planted in the minds of the Rockingham Swabians the idea that Sla very is a curse, and not a blessing?

AMERICA. THE ANCIENT WORLD hemisphere by a vast expanse of water, and it differs materially from it in the prevailing types higher antiquity than those now found in Eu-rope, and bear a striking resemblance to fossils found in some of the later geological forma tions. Hugh Miller, in his "Testimony of the Rocks," has the following striking paragraphs:

"Let me remind you, in passing, that the antiquity of type which characterizes the recent productions of North America is one of many wonders, not absolutely geological in them-selves, but which, save for the revelations of geology, would have forever remained unnoted and unknown, which have been pressed, during the past half century, on the notice of natural ists. 'It is a circumstance quite extraordinary and unexpected,' says Agassiz, in his profound-ly interesting work on Lake Superior, 'that the fossil plants of the Tertiary bed of Oeningen resemble more closely the trees and shrubs which grow at present in the eastern part of North America than those of any other parts of the world; thus allowing us to express co of the world; thus allowing us to express cor-rectly the difference between the opposite coasts of Europe and America, by saying that the present Eastern American flora, and, I may add, their fauna also, have a more ancient char-acter than those of Europe. The plants, espe-cially the trees and shrubs, growing in our days in the United States. in the United States, are, as it were, old-fashioned, and the characteristic genera Lagomys, Cheldra, and the Salamander, with permanent gills, that remind us of the fossil of the Oenin-

and the characteristic genera Lagomys, seldra, and the Salamander, with permanent la, that remind us of the fossil of the Oeninan, are at least equally so; they bear the sarks of former ages.'

"How strange a fact! Not only are we accustomed to speak of the Eastern continents as the Old World, in contradistinction to the great continent of the West, but to speak also of the world before the flood as the Old World, in contradistinction to the postdiluvian world which succeeded it. And yet equally, if we receive the term in either of its acceptations, is America an older world still; as older world than that of the Eastern continents; an older world than that of the Eastern continents; an older world than that of the Eastern continents; an older world, in the fashion and type of its productions, than the world before the flood. And when the imminant settler takes the ax, amid the deep backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he world before the flood. And when the imminant settler takes the ax, amid the deep backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he world before the flood. And when the imminant settler takes the ax, amid the deep backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he world before the flood. And when the imminant settler takes the ax, amid the deep backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he world before the flood. And when the imminant settler takes the ax, amid the deep backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he world before the flood. And when the imminant settler takes the ax, amid the deep backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he world before the flood. And when the imminant the province of the terminant of the Portuguese? Would they not deep the chart of the Charles and Georges in interdicted by the two delegate, and the world in May, 1856, and the remainder (forty one) in May, 1857. The latest accounts respect camels (thirty-four in number) were imported to May, 1856. The latest accounts respect camels (thirty-four in number) with of with brease and herbage, i grant settler takes the ax, amid the deep backwoods, to lay open for the first time what he
deems a new country; the great trees that fall
before him, the brushwood that he lops away
with a sweep of his tool, the unfamiliar herbs
which he tramples under foot, the lazy, fish-like
reptile that scarce stirs out of his path, as he
descends to the neighboring creek to drink, the
fierce alligator-like tortoise, with the large
limbs and small carcass, that he sees watching
among the reeds for fish and frogs inst as he

To show how the Ministerial press writes
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dent, without a tail, that he startles by the way, dent, without a tail, that he startles by the way, all attest, by the antiqueness of the mould in which they are cast, how old a country the seemingly new one really is—a country vastly older, in type at least, than that of the antediluvians and the patriarchs, and only to be compared with that which flourished on the eastern side of the Atlantic long ere the appearance of man, and the remains of whose perished productions we find locked up in the locss of the Rhine, or amid the lignites of Nassau. Amer-Rhine, or amid the liguites of Nassau. America is emphatically the Old World."

SENATOR SUMMER.

Although the Free-Dirt papers have, at regular intervals, issued carefully-detailed and seemingly official reports of the state of Sumner's bodily health, no American physician has affixed his authority to any of these bulletins.

The opinions and treatment of Dr. Brown Sequard—who is not a practicing physician in our American usage of the term—are only known also through the reports of anonymous and irresponsible correspondents.

and irresponsible correspondents.

The positive testimony in the case is almost conclusive to the belief—honestly and reluctantly entertained by many—that Sumner has been malingering, or "playing possum."

There has been no testimony, and not even responsible and avowed assertion, on the other side.

Twelve months ago, Sumner skulked away t England, and his few surviving friends hoped that he would there find a good pretext for let-ting go his sham sickness, and consenting to

The creature, however, could not deny him-The creature, however, could not deny himself the pleasure of parading his simulated sores and sorrows, and the first public act or appearance of the malingering refugee was at a dinner of the Benchers of the inner temple. We were regaled with reports of this ensertainment, coupled with the startling announcement that no American gentleman had been invited to such an entertainment. If the grave Benchers are not in the habit of inviting American gentleman, there was no exception in Samuer's tlemen, there was no exception in Sumper's

After other feasting and parading of this sort Summer returned, but the tone of the public mind and of the public journals was not pre-prepared to admit that a man—or a biped in breeches—leaving America in the condition represented by Sumner, could be cured by Thamewater and Benchers' festivals. It was soon found that to get well then, an

after such therapeutic appliances as a Senatorial salary and a pleasure excursion, would be to confess the sham too openly.

Hence, the second trip to Europe, under different cue and management—hence, the "ter-rible tractoration," so elequently detailed by reporters and correspondents, who, of course, are chosen friends of Dr. Brown Sequard hence, the resort, not to a physician in practice and of repute for theraputic success, but to a medical inquirer, whose pre-eminent and sole distinction is in a special and limited province of physiolygy.

THE PORTUGUESE CAPTURE OF A FRENCH BLAVER.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times. The question in dispute between the French and the Portuguese Governments, as to the seizure of the French barque, the Charles and Georges, is a very unpleasant one; but I have reason to hope that it will be settled without serious consequences. So far as I can lear the facts, and I have little doubt of their general correctness, the French Government is in the wrong, and, what is more vexatious, it half suspects it is in the wrong. It is, of course, vair to expect any statement worthy of notice from the Ministerial press, at least if we may judge by the extracts given below. We know that the Charles and Georges was seized by the Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique waters, on the ground of her being caught in an interdicted port, and that the French Gov-srnment demands that she shall be restored, and satisfaction given for the outrage. The engaged in the slave traffic, but that she was merely engaged to convey free laborers to the Isle La Reunion. They also maintain as a late La Reunion. They also maintain as a principle, which cannot and must not be called in question by any foreign Government, that the presence of a French delegate on board a French merchant vessel is a guarantee that the occupation of the ship is a lawful one; and that consequently such ship cannot be visited, overbauled, and, much less, seized. They allege that in the present instance the blacks who were on board were laborers, who had engaged of their own free will to proceed to La Rennion. were on board were laborers, who had engaged of their own free will to proceed to La Reunion, under regular passports furnished by the authorities at Mozambique; and that under such circumstances all interference was a violation of that principle and of international law, and an insult to the French flag, and to the delegate representing for the time being the French Government. To enforce the demands of the French Minister, two French ships of war are announced to have proceeded to Lisbon. Such are substantially the arguments and demand of are substantially the arguments and demand of

France. Now let us hear the other side. It is certain that the Charles and Georges was found in a place interdicted to general commerce-known Portuguese cruisers off Mczambique visited the ship, as it had a perfect right to do under the circumstances, 110 negroes were found on board. On irquiry of the captain and the deleboard. On ir quiry of the captain and the delegate, the Portuguese were informed, as I have said, that the negroes were free agents, and had voluntarily contracted to be sent to La Reunion. On these unfortunate creatures being interrogated, they, as I am assured, declared one and all, that the statement was untrue, and that they were taken from Mczambique against their will. The delegate and captain were then asked to exhibit the passports alleged to be given by the authority at Mczambique, who had received the usual fees, as it was manifesthad received the usual fees, as it was manifestly a breach of duty on the part of any Portuguese authority to deliver passport or permit to a ship found hiring laborers in an interdicted port. When the document was produced, it proved to be merely a pass, not issued by any Portuguese authority whatever, but by the Sheik or chief of a savage tribe the metable level. Sheik or chief of a savage tribe, who probably was himself the purveyor of this merchandise.

The Portuguese Government do not refuse to admit the pretensions put forth by France, and her "principle," as it is termed, of inviolability of a vessel on board of which a delegate of the French Government is present. But the inviolability ceases the moment the character a delegate is laid aside, and that character laid aside the moment the said vessel commita violation of international law, and penetrates to a spot interdicted to commerce, for the reason that in that spot the trading in slaves is carried on. The Portuguese Government are willing to believe, if requested, that the Nantes ship Charles and Georges and the delegate had no intention of trafficking in human flesh—that is, of selling the 110 negroes they had on board; but it is not denied, nor can it be denied, that she was found where she had no right to be, where she knew she had no right to be; and the presumption is, that she was there to a spot interdicted to commerce, for the rea to be, where she knew she had no right to be; and the presumption is, that she was there for an illegal purpose. With respect to the sufficiency of the passes granted by the friendly Shiek, or by whatever name the amiable chief of the tribe is known, the French Government are asked, what would they say to a similar case occurring in Algeria? Would they consider that an act of a petty chief of an Arab encampment under French domination, in opposition to, or in defiance of, the Covernor General, would be a sufficient plea on the part of the Portuguese? Would they not scout the notion of such a plea? For these reasons, therefore, namely, the presence of the

ence has always profoundly excited the jeal-onsy of the English newspapers. They explain mountains, and found them entirely capable of their language and their bad faith, for these enduring the climate, and of being employed journals appear to suffer from the prosperity of other nations. Thence that habit of confoundto great advantage. Notwithstanding these facts, however, a number of the army efficers ing the slave trade with immigration, well knowing that the two matters are separated by speak in disparaging terms of the experiment, and manifest no little prejudice towards the animals. Be this as it may, from the experian abyss. The French Government, which is ments already made, there is no reason to be always to be found whenever it is necessary to protect French interests, has struggled energet-ically against the subterranean intrigues which lieve that their prejudices are founded on such reasons as to entitle them to any serious con-sideration; and it is generally believed, by those best acquainted with the matter, that the ught into action to embarrass immigration, and now the question is resolved in conformity with law and justice. It will be perincrease of the number of camels in the service contormity with law and justice. It will be per-severed in towards and against all; and if the English press continue to call immigration the slave trade, it will continue to produce a cal-umny, of which the effect will be paralyzed by the public contempt which its bad faith will have inspired throughout Europe." will ultimately prove to be a measure of great economy and utility.—Star.

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